Number 6, December, 1958

COMMUNITY PLANNING NEWS

Members Please Note:
Nomination Form is Enclosed

Where do we go from here?

The National Planning Conference seemed to keep people's minds revolving at a fast clip — either in the meeting rooms discussing planning or in the corridors discussing planning and the politics of CPAC. It is reported that one clinical session almost forgot to talk about planning, so great was their interest in the past and future of our Association. At any rate, it is now clear that we in CPAC have many tasks of absorbing interest.

With all the debate that took place, we heard no one doubt the importance of the Conference theme — "Building the Regional City". We now seem to be launched on a challenging campaign to get citizen interest in planning organized on the basis of the urban region.

Many leaders of private enterprise already plan on a regional basis. Industry, agriculture and those concerned with transportation and retailing have much to gain in the long run from thoroughly-considered regional land use plans.

Municipal officials, elected and appointed, are no longer shying away from the problems of inter-municipal cooperation. They may vary in their readiness to crusade in their own communities for amalgamation or for a second metropolitan tier of government or for provincial guidance or assistance; but nowadays they welcome the discussion of most proposed solutions, no matter how drastic. By and large, municipal officials are ahead of public opinion and are ready to encourage the education of the voter on public works planning and financing on a regional basis. Years of experience since World War II in coping with housing, utilities, roads, water-supply and schools, health measures, public assistance — and finally central area renewal — have made their impact upon all of us, perhaps especially upon responsible leaders of local opinion. It is to be hoped that *provincial* leaders across Canada will recognize this latent readiness at the local level to accept workable solutions for metropolitan administration.

A few of the statements made on this theme at the Conference are printed herein. For extra reading, we refer you back to the September issue of COMMUNITY PLANNING REVIEW and to the forthcoming issue for December.

What is your reaction to the proposal to develop the citizen study of planning problems on the basis of the urban region — regional planning councils? Is it correct to state

(a) that "the basic problems of planning have the dimensions of the urban region"?

(b) that, through the regional approach to planning, the interest of private enterprise (already planning on a regional basis) will be enlisted constructively in urging official land use planning?

(continued on page 2)

NOUVELLES *d'Urbanisme*

(c) that, similarly, the voter — to the extent that his apathy results from frustration and mental confusion — will become more aware of planning problems when he is permitted and encouraged to look squarely at the region in its entirety instead of looking only at his fragment of the urban complex confined within the boundaries of an 18th century municipality?

Could regional planning councils bring together leaders of business and other civic groups for profitable study of planning problems? Is there any other basis for citizen study of (i) transit? (ii) highway networks? (iii) water supply? (iv) the location of industry? (v) appropriate allocation of land to agricultural uses? (vi) provision for park and recreation areas? and for that matter (vii) housing — and the problem of rehousing which is an inevitable part of central area redevelopment?

If urban sprawl is not controlled, it is in part because municipal leaders, in their present jurisdictions, cannot give leadership to citizen opinion on a phenomenon which they envisage only in unintelligible segments.

Have we not reached a stage when much could be done for official planning of land use — and indeed for the financing and management of local government in every respect — by organizing influential elements of the community to explore together such problems as those already named? Is there not a vast potential of unused industrial, business, financial, agricultural and labour leadership ready to take a constructive interest in such matters — indeed already taking a partial interest but without coordination? And are not church leaders, lay and clerical, and school leaders — parents, teachers and school boards — also ready to analyze their Regional City?

There seems to be plenty of fascinating work ahead for the civic-minded. Will you give CPAC your suggestions? What, for example, do you think about regional planning councils? Do you have any suggestions regarding our further work on urban renewal or other aspects of urban growth in which you are concerned?

Conference Comments

Heard at Toronto, September 21-24, 1958

Many of the speeches and statements made at the National Planning Conference warrant reprinting in their entirety. Unfortunately, this is not possible in the NEWS, *but we have selected a few quotations which appear below. The December issue of the* REVIEW *will contain further material arising out of the Conference.*

The Challenge to CPAC

There is no doubt that, at the urban level, there is a need for metropolitan organization of the type which has been pioneered in Toronto. There is also a need for co-ordination and co-operation between the three levels of government: municipal, provincial and federal. The provincial governments, by their very nature, have a major and direct responsibility in initiating, directing and promoting appropriate metropolitan and regional governmental units. . . .

The federal and provincial governments are taking an increasing participation in urban public works . . . nearly all of the type which require a regional planning perspective. . . . Therefore, there ought to be a co-ordination of these urban-oriented programs at the federal and provincial levels and between the two. . . .

In this respect, research should be undertaken, at both the provincial and the federal level, for determining the relation between projected municipal works shown on municipal master plans and senior level programs, so that these senior governments, for motives pertaining to their own jurisdiction, could participate in such municipal works or undertake them as their own. Such a procedure would ensure the implementation of works required by regional and provincial or federal needs but also integrated with the municipalities' master plans. Instead of new subsidies, this procedure would provide for an integrated planning action at all levels, and would thus constitute the best encouragement ever given to serious planning at the local level.

The challenge to our association, ladies and gentlemen, resides in the fact that it is only through active citizens' action that Canadian planning will progress to the point that its philosophy, its procedures and techniques will be able to cope with the ever-expanding physical and economic growth of this great country of ours.

C. E. Campeau, P.Eng., M.P.,
National President, CPAC

Strait Jackets

. . . The regional city exists now and it must be organized now, for it is the beginning of an entirely man-made landscape, which could quickly become thoroughly unpleasant and uncivilized, if not actually harmful. . . .

The strait jackets of inadequate boundaries, fragmentary jurisdictions and misplaced functions still exist, crippling and stifling sound urban development, frustrating the politicians, the administrators and the planners alike, so that many prefer to be immersed in the burning question of minor amendments to zoning by-laws, rather than tackle the problems of regionalism which stare them in the face. . . .

Norman Pearson, Director of Planning,
Hamilton Wentworth Planning Area Board

Challenge to Provincial Legislatures

It seems clear that the challenge today at the metropolitan and regional planning levels is a direct one to the members of our provincial legislatures. With but few exceptions, experience has proven that municipal councillors as a group are not prepared to preside over – much less propose – any measures which may lessen their authority or reduce the jurisdiction of their respective councils.

P. G. Davies, Q.C., formerly member of the
Royal Commission on the Metropolitan
Development of Calgary and Edmonton

Un pas décisif

Les ingénieurs routiers devraient faire preuve d'une plus grande largeur de vue vis-à-vis les problèmes urbains et devraient établir une collaboration plus étroite avec les urbanistes responsables des plans d'aménagements municipaux.

Les problèmes routiers aux abords des agglomérations doivent être traités dans leur entier et non laissés en projets au compte des finances municipales. De même que dans les villes où des emprises sont réservées pour le passage de routes, les frais devraient être supportés par les autorités provinciales. Enfin les projets de voirie recommandés et acceptés par les autorités compétentes, les villes pourvues de plans d'urbanisme, devraient être protégés, facilités et assurés d'un ordre d'urgence auquel seraient soumis les divers stades de l'exécution.

Un pas décisif serait ainsi marqué dans le processus du développement ordonné et économique des villes aussi bien que des régions.

Benoît J. Bégin, Urbaniste, Trois-Rivières

Businessmen in Planning

. . . Businessmen should seek every opportunity of participating in planning as members of committees and boards, and when given the opportunity should do their 'homework' and not leave planning and other matters of civic importance to the professional planners or the civil servants entirely. There is a great tendency to let these matters go by default, and therefore businessmen are urged to participate fully, as they would in the affairs of their own companies.

Sydney M. Hermant, Imperial Optical Company Ltd.

Holy Cow!

The pleasant dream of fusing town and country to offer the qualities of both has become the shifting, tenuous nightmare of a shapeless environment with the advantages of neither and the disadvantages of both. Between this loose arrangement and the constipated city centres of today, to which it is simply a reaction of revulsion, there must be found a new ideal. This ideal is a precise and compact townstructure, be it large or small, set within human reach and understanding or a rural-recreational-primitive surrounding. For housing, this means planning for residential density, but with respect for the basic individual and family requirements of a natural environment, a human scale, or sense of identity. . . . This goal has been achieved today and in the past, where men have built their dwellings in pastures other than those occupied by the holy cow of Canadian housing mythology – the single family house.

James A. Murray, Editor,
THE CANADIAN ARCHITECT

Industrial and Commercial Blight

We all recognize incompatible land uses as a prime cause of residential decay. But they also affect industry adversely. There is a lack of space for plant expansion, for employee parking, for unloading. The street pattern is inadequate for the efficient shipment of raw materials and finished goods. These frustrated industries are forced to search for some eldorado in the suburbs or in the depths of the countryside. That this exodus will replace one set of problems with another is overlooked. . . . What happens to the vacated premises in the city? They are used for purposes for which they were not designed; for marginal uses such as heavy warehousing, for noxious trades such as glue or bone-meal manufacturing; perhaps they are broken down into smaller units . . . and leased to small industries which are quite unable to afford good maintenance standards. All these stages lead to decay, to a declining tax base for the city and to a loss of jobs for the community. The cumulative effect may be serious both financially and socially.

The problems which we face are how to arrest industrial obsolescence; how to apply fair but firm maintenance standards; what to do with vacated premises; how to plan soundly for industry throughout the whole area. Certainly these are complex and difficult problems. They are not going to be solved overnight, nor within the framework of a Housing Act. New techniques, new legislation will be needed.

Stanley H. Pickett,
Urban Redevelopment Officer, CPAC

Retailers in Regional Planning

The retailer looks upon the rising trend to scientific and orderly town planning as the dawn of a new era. For him, assurance of stability of the neighbourhood is practically tantamount to a guarantee of success. For the primary concern of retailers is location. . . . The rent that he pays or, if he builds himself, the land costs are determined largely by the desirability of the location. The volumes of sales are influenced to a large extent by the following factors: accessibility, income of the trade area, competition . . . any investment that the retailer makes in a location will generally be based on a twenty-year period . . . a proper regional plan would be so devised to give the retailer this kind of assurance for that period. While regional planners cannot do much about guaranteeing the income in a trade area, still it is within their powers to so devise zoning and accessibility to the site to give the retailer this assurance. . . . Retailers in fact, or businessmen, would be willing and eager to serve on a semi-public body which would have the authority to carry out regional planning. It would seem to me that planners and businessmen should get to know each other better with a view towards understanding each others' problems.

Harry Suffrin, Steinberg's Limited

Citizen Organizations and Planning

Planners need to know a great deal about the cultural and social thinking of the community at large. It is essential that they work closely with organizations interested in these fields if they are to implement their needs. On the other hand, the community needs to know what planners are suggesting to meet the demands, what the costs will be, and the manner in which they can be supplied wisely. Such a relationship can be a two-way channel of communication and interpretation which can lighten the burden on the shoulders of hard pressed elected and administrative authorities.

Mrs. J. R. Hoag, Chairman,
City Planning Commission, Regina

Redevelopment in Detroit

Detroit is committed to a program of planning and designing each project as a logical part of an overall urban design, thus avoiding disorderly or haphazard grouping of new building, which will in the final analysis make a modern city. No other period in Detroit's history has afforded as great a challenge to our city planners, architects, engineers, businessmen and civic leaders as does the present. Our Central Business District plans must combine the talents of architect, engineer, sculptor, landscape architect and urban designer. It is uniquely fitting that Detroit, whose millions of automobiles have created a challenge to old patterns and old forms throughout the world, should meet the challenge. Today this challenge becomes to Detroit an opportunity to demonstrate to the world that a great city, geared to the world's most complicated technology, to automation and atomic energy, can once again provide a safe, efficient and attractive environment for its people. A human environment for its human beings – beautiful, inviting and stimulating.

Charles A. Blessing,
Director of City Planning, Detroit

Highways in the Urban Region

Strangulation of the heart of any city must be avoided. . . . A thing to remember is that railroads, buses, subways, expressways, main arteries and local streets can all be used to form one excellent integrated system. Planners can solve the traffic problem by coordinating transit and highway development, and by building transit lines right into our cities. In fact, land use planning and its implementing devices represent the most positive and the only direct control traffic measure available in reaching a long range solution to traffic problems.

Roméo Mondello, Director,
City Planning Department, Montreal

The functions of small centres are less diversified than in the larger ones and the financial situation of small municipalities could more easily be jeopardized by the mislocation of a highway. . . .

If no additional financial facilities are provided to municipalities, provincial governments should realize their full responsibilities in carrying out highway planning and works in such a way that their role towards urban centres will be completed consistently. . . . A satisfactory solution must be provided by provincial governments to relieve the forward-looking municipalities of the burden of highway rights-of-way reservation and to assure them, in an official and tangible manner, of the certainty of the projects.

Benoît J. Bégin

. . . Many planners are just as confused as the engineer as to the proper place of the expressway in an urban development plan. . . . Overall planning must be carried out in the regions where development will take place. . . . Transportation must be planned as a system, not as separate routes, or even worse, as separate projects or sections. . . . To construct a freeway without well-planned approach arterials is like having a human body with only a jugular vein. It doesn't work. Perhaps the engineer has an obligation in encouraging regional planning and co-operating in the process; and the regional planner has an equal obligation in educating the engineer with respect to land use and traffic. . . . Transport must be planned to encourage balanced land uses and not to cause imbalance. Related land uses should be connected as well as possible while different land uses can be separated and internal areas can be protected.

The highway engineer looks to the regional planner to lead him by the hand out of the wilderness.

P. E. Wade, Planning Branch,
Ontario Department of Highways

L'Administration dans la Cité régionale

Nos grandes régions urbaines d'aujourd'hui ne sont plus des unités complètes en elles-mêmes, et en 1980, elles auront besoin d'une forme quelconque de gouvernement métropolitain si nous voulons éviter le gaspillage et la frustration, et si nous voulons réaliser des voisinages civilisés. Il est évident que l'annexion telle qu'elle est pratiquée présentement autour de nos grandes cités, n'est pas une solution: nous avons besoin ou d'amalgamations majeures afin de créer de grandes unités politiques, ou de la fédération des communautés urbaines adjacentes afin de former un gouvernement métropolitain. Il incombe aux

législatures de s'occuper des détails de ces arrangements. Mais l'urbaniste doit insister sur le besoin de ceux-ci. Leur absence servira seulement à accroître le coût social de notre urbanisation: leur présence pourrait obvier à la juridiction fragmentaire et aux frontières désuètes dont nous sommes affligés.

Norman Pearson

Small Industry

. . . More than half of industry is composed of small operations employing 5 to 10 people. Sometimes they are stable industries, sometimes they are shrinking industries, but very often they are the seedlings of new industrial growth. They are important in the industrial structure, and they are important to the community and region. Where they are located is often a regional problem, and planning must help them locate in the most effective place. . . . Perhaps there should be new districts for small industry, where the standards of appearance and of services may not be expected to be as high as in the new major industrial 'parks'. Or, perhaps we need 'limited dividend projects' in the industrial world. These might be a form of what is known as the 'planned industrial district'.

Eric W. Thrift, Director, Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg

Rapport des séances cliniques du Québec

D'abord, on devrait porter à l'attention du gouvernement provincial de Québec qu'une enquête, très réalisée et assez générale dans sa conception, devrait être réalisée dans tout le territoire qui se trouve sous sa juridiction et qu'une Commission indépendante, du genre de la "Commission Tremblay", devrait être établie à cette fin. . . . La Commission en cause devrait assumer les responsabilités suivantes:

(1) Dresser un inventaire des valeurs existant à l'intérieur de la province, en tenant compte que le territoire entier devrait être partagé en régions naturelles et distinctes, selon des dénominateurs économiques et sociaux.

(2) Préparer une législation susceptible d'application dans toute la province, qu'il s'agisse de régions fortement industrialisées ou d'autres encore peu urbanisées.

(3) Préparer la voie à la création d'un ministère d'urbanisme, sous la responsabilité d'un membre du cabinet provincial.

(4) Suggérer une formule d'organismes administratifs capables d'appliquer efficacement la législation d'urbanisme, une fois celle-ci approuvée . . .

. . . Nous suggérons que l'on multiplie les efforts pour que des cours en urbanisme et en d'autres sujets reliés à une bonne administration de nos villes soient immédiatement établis, ou davantage développés au niveau universitaire, afin que les projets d'urbanisme à long terme soient mieux compris et mieux secondés par les fonctionnaires municipaux dans un avenir prochain.

Benoît Fleury, journaliste, L'Action Catholique

A Most Unusual Conference

We are still trying to administer urban complexes as though they were village communities of the pre-Victorian era. Certain it is that metropolitanism cannot be stopped. It must therefore be guided so that emerging urban regions will be more efficient places in which to do business, work, shop and move; be better places in which to live and bring up a family; develop fewer slums and obliterate the existing ones; give the builder and developer greater security . . . and the house owner or the tenant-occupier better amenities for good home living; permit people and goods to move about easily; meet the basic community needs for services and institutions in an orderly manner, instead of on the basis of emergency and makeshift.

These are the kind of problems that the Community Planning Association of Canada can bite into. This Conference has been a demonstration of the usefulness of getting together the components required for good planing, namely: the public at large, the professional planner, all levels of government, and all forms of private enterprise. It has been a most unusual Conference. It augurs well for the constructive contribution which the Community Planning Association can make to the well-being of Canada.

George S. Mooney, Executive Director, Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities

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Vancouver—Honky Tonk Town?

"Timber Construction in Canada" may not sound like a controversial title, but it heads a most interesting and provocative article in the October 2nd issue of The Architects' Journal. Although the author, Kenneth B. Wood, is primarily concerned with the techniques of timber construction observed in Vancouver, he makes some pointed remarks on Canadian housing and town planning. After objecting to the coreless features of our cities and the "bungaloid estates" sprawling over the countryside, he says:

"It is not surprising – but all the same it is just as deplorable, because the profligate and pioneering attitude of the Canadians appears to make it likely to be a pattern for the future. Town planning is embryonic and the primitive policy of 'squander and move' is still a potent force in North American life, colouring their attitude to space, towns, homes and cars.

"The city of Vancouver especially exhibits this lack of concern . . . the most modern multi-storey blocks of curtain-walled offices rise from amongst the debris of once elegant, elaborately finished three- and four-storey timber homes, now rooming houses, untrimmed verges, neon 'coke' signs, car parks and the wirescape of a honky-tonk boom town atmosphere."

If you would like to get a copy of this edition, or if you have something to say to the Editor write to The Architects' Journal, 9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. Single copies, post paid, cost 1/6 (21c).

National Planning Conference 1958

Resolution I

Accepting that it is the ends which must determine the means, the National Planning Conference declares that the means existing to foster and control the orderly and desirable growth and development of cities and their surrounding metropolitan areas are antiquated and grossly inadequate to serve their intended purposes.

These inadequacies derive from:

(a) A lack of appreciation by the Federal and Provincial governments of the growing importance of the municipality and its increasing responsibilities (as emphasized by the Gordon Commission Report).

(b) The failure of the provinces to apprehend and allow for the changing needs of the complex metropolitan areas which are now developing.

(c) The failure of the municipalities to look beyond their municipal boundaries and to recognise the regional pattern of growth and development.

and

(d) The almost complete failure to achieve co-operation among the three levels of government and their respective administrative departments and agencies.

Since the already accelerated pace of urban development is expected to increase rather than diminish, the National Planning Conference, impressed with the need for action, urges that there be convened a meeting of the Federal and Provincial Governments with representatives of the municipal governments, for the purpose of formulating and developing a national policy which would facilitate and encourage the orderly growth and renewal of the urban communities of Canada.

Resolution II

Whereas many of the major physical developments now being executed are regional in their influence.

Whereas many programs for the protection of resources must of necessity be regional in character if they are to be in any way effective.

Whereas much of the major industrial development of Canada has effects, and therefore interests, far beyond the scope of any one city.

Whereas the decisions of senior governments and major public authorities on highways, railways, power, pipelines, resources and other developments, cannot be effectively related to local development except in the context of regions, and

Whereas, while such regions vary in size and nature, they may, nevertheless, encompass (a) An urban area with its surrounding district and dependent communities (b) A district comprising a number of towns and villages (c) A river valley (d) A watershed (e) A farming district of particular soil or production characteristics or other similar units which have a common economic and social base and therefore common planning and development problems.

Therefore, be it resolved that the National Planning Conference urge upon the Provincial Governments of Canada to make statutory provision, where such provisions do not now exist, for the establishment of means whereby regions may be considered as units for planning and development purposes, including provisions whereby two or more municipal units within any region may join together co-operatively in assessing and acting upon their common problems.

Resolution III

RESOLVED that the Council of the Community Planning Association of Canada adopt a program for the preparation and dissemination of material on community planning for use by local Branches and Divisions at public and organizational meetings designed as a graduated program promoting citizen thinking and participation in planning.

Conférence Nationale de 1958 sur l'urbanisme

Résolution I

En admettant que c'est la fin qui doit déterminer les moyens, la Conférence nationale sur l'urbanisme déclare que les moyens existant pour encourager et contrôler la croissance et le développement ordonnés et désirables des cités et de leurs régions métropolitaines environnantes, sont désuets et énormément inadéquats pour servir à leur destination.

Ces insuffisances proviennent:

(a) Du manque d'appréciation par les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux de l'importance croissante de la municipalité et des ses responsabilités accrues (tel que l'a mis en évidence le rapport de la Commission Gordon).

(b) Du fait que les provinces n'ont pas compris les besoins changeants des régions métropolitaines complexes qui sont en voie de développement, et n'ont rien prévu à cette fin.

(c) Du fait que les municipalités ont négligé de voir au delà de leurs frontières municipales et de reconnaître l'existence d'un patron régional de croissance et de développement.

et

(d) La négligence quasi-complète de réaliser une collaboration entre les trois niveaux du gouvernement et leurs départements et organismes administratifs respectifs.

Etant donné que l'allure déjà accélérée du développement urbain augmentera au lieu de diminuer, la Conférence nationale sur l'urbanisme, imbue du besoin d'agir, recommande fortement la convocation d'une conférence des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux avec les représentants des gouvernements municipaux aux fins de formuler et de développer une politique nationale qui pourrait faciliter et encourager l'accroissement et le renouvellement ordonnés des communautés urbaines du Canada.

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Suggestions as to Nominees for National Council

To Members of the Community Planning Association of Canada:

Among the amendments to our Association By-laws approved at the Annual General Meeting September 23, 1958, provision was made for a nomination form to be mailed to members in connection with the nomination procedure.

Subject to the approval of the By-law Amendments by the Office of the Secretary of State, the election of the National Council for the year 1959-60 will take place at the end of May, 1959. That election will be by postal ballot as provided in the new clause 3 of Part VI of the By-laws. The slate of members is to be chosen through a nomination procedure set forth in the new paragraphs 7-12 of Part VI.

The nomination form provided herewith is the one required by paragraph 10 which reads as follows:

> "10. At each election, the Secretary Treasurer shall send to each member, along with the ballot, a form on which the member may propose to the Nominating Committee the name or names of persons he deems qualified to be considered in the following year as a nominee for the National Council. Such proposals from individual members, either on this form or otherwise in writing, may be submitted to the Nominating Committee, through the Secretary Treasurer at any time up to February 1st of the year in which the election is to take place."

As a special procedure in this first year of the operation of the new nominating system, the National Council has proposed that, in order to give members an opportunity to make suggestions for nomination in 1959-60, a nomination form should be sent now to each member. In subsequent years, as provided in paragraph 10, the members will have the opportunity to make proposals to the Nominating Committee when they vote in the annual election.

We expect to be able to publish the Association By-laws, as amended, in the first issue of the COMMUNITY PLANNING NEWS in the New Year. They are not valid until approved by the Office of the Secretary of State. For the immediate attention of members in making proposals to the Nominating Committee on the attached form, I quote the following relevant paragraph:

> "11.(a) National Councillors must be persons who will form a close and effective link with other groups, national and local: for example, citizen groups concerned with municipal affairs, housing, schools and churches; professional groups concerned with urban development; the construction industry; house-building and land development; financial institutions; chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other groups concerned with the advancement of industry, commerce, agriculture and transportation; groups concerned with resources conservation and economic development."

Kindly note that these forms must be returned to the Secretary Treasurer **not later than February 1st, 1959.**

November 26, 1958

C. E. Campeau, P.Eng., M.P.
President

Suggestions pour les candidatures au Conseil national

Aux Membres de l'Association canadienne d'urbanisme:

Dans les amendements apportés aux Règlements de notre Association et approuvés à l'Assemblée annuelle générale le 23 septembre 1958, on a prévu une formule de nomination à être postée aux membres en rapport à la procédure de nomination.

Sous réserve de l'approbation des amendements aux Règlements par le bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat, l'élection du Conseil national pour l'année 1959-1960 se tiendra à la fin de mai 1959. Cette élection se fera par scrutin postal tel qu'il est prévu dans la nouvelle clause 3 de la Partie VI des Règlements. La liste des membres sera choisie par le truchement d'une procédure de nomination établie dans le nouveau paragraphe 7-12 de la Partie VI.

La formule de nomination prévue aux présentes est la formule requise par le paragraphe 10 qui se lit comme suit:

> 10. A chaque élection, le Secrétaire trésorier doit adresser à chaque membre avec le bulletin de vote, une formule sur laquelle le membre peut proposer au Comité de nomination, le nom de personnes qu'il juge compétentes afin d'être considérées l'année suivante comme candidats au Conseil national. Ces propositions par les membres particuliers, soit sur cette formule ou autrement par écrit, peuvent être soumises au Comité de nomination par l'entremise du Secrétaire trésorier, en tout temps jusqu'au 1er février de l'année au cours de laquelle l'élection doit avoir lieu.

Comme procédure spéciale au cours de cette première année de la mise en oeuvre du nouveau système de nomination, le Conseil national a proposé que, pour donner aux membres l'occasion de faire des suggestions pour les candidats en 1959-1960, une formule de nomination devrait être maintenant adressée à chaque membre. Au cours des années subséquentes, tel qu'il est prévu au paragraphe 10, les membres auront l'occasion de faire leurs propositions au Comité de nomination lorsqu'ils voteront à l'élection annuelle.

Nous nous attendons de pouvoir publier les Règlements modifiés de l'Association, dans le premier numéro de NOUVELLES D'URBANISME, après le premier de l'An. Les Règlements ne sont pas valides avant d'avoir été approuvés par le bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat. Pour la gouverne immédiate des membres qui soumettront des candidats au Comité de nomination sur la formule ci-jointe, je cite le paragraphe pertinent suivant:

> 11.(a) Les conseillers nationaux doivent être des personnes qui formeront un lien étroit et efficace avec les autres groupes, tant régionaux que locaux: par exemple, des groupes de citoyens intéressés aux affaire municipales, au logement, aux écoles et aux églises; des groupes professionnels intéressés au développement urbain; l'industrie de la construction; la construction de maisons et développement de terrain; des institutions financières; des chambres de commerce et d'autres groupes intéressés au développement de l'industrie, du commerce, de l'agriculture et du transport: des groupes intéressés à la conservation des ressources et au développement économique.

Veuillez remarquer que ces formules doivent être retournées au Secrétaire trésorier **au plus tard le 1er février 1959.**

Novembre 26, 1958

C. E. Campeau, ing.P., député
Président

SUGGESTIONS FOR NOMINEES FOR 1959-60 — SUGGESTIONS POUR CANDIDATURES 1959-60

Name – Nom

Return to: 77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario

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ASPO Conference

The 1959 National Planning Conference of the American Society of Planning Officials will be held from May 10-14 at the Hotel Leamington, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Further details may be obtained by writing to: 1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

Conférences de M. Campeau

Le siège national de l'A.C.U. a des copies d'une conférence sur l'urbanisme donnée par le Président, M. C.-E. Campeau, p.ing., député, devant Le Comité d'Embellissement de la Chambre de Commerce de Saint-Jean, le 27 octobre, 1958.

Nous avons aussi des copies des causeries de M. Campeau cataloguées dans LES NOUVELLES, No 4 (août). L'A.C.U., 77, rue MacLaren, Ottawa 4.

Résolution II

Attendu que plusieurs des principaux développements maintenant en voie d'exécution ont une portée régionale.

Attendu que plusieurs programmes en vue de la protection des ressources doivent nécessairement être de caractère régional s'ils doivent être pour le moins efficaces dans leur application.

Attendu qu'une grande partie du développement industriel important du Canada a des effets et en conséquence des intérêts qui dépassent de beaucoup l'étendue de toute cité.

Attendu que les décisions des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux et des principales autorités publiques visant les grandes routes, les chemins de fer, l'énergie, les pipelines, les ressources et les autres développements, ne peuvent pas se rapporter, effectivement au développement local sauf dans le contexte des régions, et

Attendu que ces régions, variant quant à leur grandeur et à leur nature, peuvent néanmoins englober (a) Un district urbain avec ses environs et communautés dépendantes (b) Un district comprenant un nombre de villes et de villages (c) Une vallée où coule une rivière (d) Une ligne de partage des eaux (e) Un district de culture ayant un sol particulier ou des caractéristiques particulières de production, ou d'autres éléments semblables ayant une base économique et sociale commune, et en conséquence des problèmes communs de planification et de développement.

En conséquence, il est résolu que la Conférence nationale sur l'urbanisme exhorte les gouvernements provinciaux du Canada à arrêter des dispositions statutaires, là où ces dispositions n'existent pas en ce moment, pour l'établissement de moyens par lesquels une région peut être considérée comme une unité aux fins de la planification et du développement, y compris les dispositions par lesquelles deux éléments municipaux ou plus, dans les confins de toute région, peuvent s'unir coopérativement dans l'évaluation de leurs problèmes communs et dans les mesures à prendre pour y remédier.

Résolution III

IL EST RÉSOLU que le Conseil de l'Association canadienne d'urbanisme adopte un programme pour la préparation et la dissémination de matière sur l'urbanisme, destinée à être employée par les bureaux locaux et les divisions locales à des assemblées destinées au public et à l'organisation, prévues en fonction d'un programme gradué pour encourager les citoyens à penser urbanisme et à y participer.

ASPO Conference

The 1959 National Planning Conference of the American Society of Planning Officials will be held from May 10-14 at the Hotel Leamington, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Further details may be obtained by writing to: 1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

Community Planning Added to School Curriculum

The public school board of Arlington County, a suburb of Washington, D.C., has launched an ambitious program to train public school teachers and potential community leaders in the principles of community planning. The program is under the direction of Richard C. Wiggin, Supervisor of Art Education, Arlington County Public Schools, Arlington 7, Virginia.

This summer a small group of school teachers attended a five day seminar on the evolution of community planning principles and their application to the future metropolitan plans of Washington, D.C. and Arlington County in particular. Every teacher taking the course was committed to begin pilot study programs in their own schools at the 4th, 7th and 11th grade levels. These studies will first be directed to the neighbourhood planning surrounding the particular school and then progress into such things as zoning and highways.

The teachers will explore the most effective ways of presenting this material, bringing their findings to a community planning workshop which will be held next summer. In the spring of 1959 exhibits will be held to which parents and interested lay citizens will be invited.

Dr. Wiggin says: "Planning is a good subject for children to study. Boys and girls need to recognize problems which exist, and they need to see that problems can be solved by study and thought."

A packet of textbooks and other material dealing with community planning was developed and published for the teachers' seminar. The pamphlets cover such subjects as: *Neighbourhood Planning Criteria, Neighbourhood Planning Checklist*, and *Access Standards for Community Facilities Outside the Neighbourhood*, to mention only a few. This mimeographed material was used by the students and will be extensively elaborated and published in a more permanent form very shortly. Two excellent additional booklets have already been developed: *Principles of Community Planning* and *Street Patterns in the City Pl...* a pictorial review from Pompeii to Riverside, Illinois.

This commendable program has also been extended to the adult population in Arlington. "Packaged lectures" are being compiled for the use of parent-teacher associations, civic federation meetings and other interested civic groups.

Dr. Wiggin states that the object of this program is to institute a broad and intensive study of community planning in the schools and to develop a working knowledge of neighbourhood planning among the adult residents of Arlington County.

Conférences de M. Campeau

Le siège national de l'A.C.U. a des copies d'une conférence sur l'urbanisme donnée par le Président, M. C.-E. Campeau, p.ing., député, devant Le Comité d'Embellissement de la Chambre de Commerce de Saint-Jean, le 27 octobre, 1958.

Nous avons aussi des copies des causeries de M. Campeau cataloguées dans Les Nouvelles, No 4 (août). L'A.C.U., 77, rue MacLaren, Ottawa 4.

Honorary Membership Awards 1958

W. Harold Clark

P. Alan Deacon

W. Harold Clark, former President of CPAC, and P. Alan Deacon, a founding member and former National Councillor, were awarded Honorary Memberships in CPAC at the National Planning Conference. The following quotations are from the scrolls presented to them.

W. Harold Clark

In greeting you as an Honorary Member of this Association, we wish to acclaim the high value of your personal support to the aims of Community Planning.

We particularly recall the vigorous leadership that you gave to the organizations within this City which were instrumental in winning public support for the first Urban Redevelopment and Public Housing project in Canada.

In the formative years of our Association you played an essential part and for three successive years served as National President.

Those who seek to improve the welfare and the living conditions of your fellow-citizens find in you not only a wise friend, but one ready to take responsibility. To the Chairmanship of the City of Toronto's Planning Board you bring a long experience in business affairs, a record of service to the community and a humanitarian point of view.

P. Alan Deacon

In greeting you as an Honorary Member of this Association, we wish to pay tribute to the part that you have played in the development of urban planning in Canada.

Over and above your professional responsibilities as Architect and Town Planner, you have given generously of your knowledge and abilities towards the solution of community problems, in physical planning and administration. Your perception of the human purposes that lie beyond the material considerations of town planning has given strength and direction to your advice.

You were a founder member of this Association and for ten years served on our National Council, ever an energetic leader in our Conferences and always at hand to give thoughtful advice at the Council table.

More Housing Through Conservation

An article in the October issue of the HOUSING NEWS LETTER points out the need for an effective conservation program in Canada to save the many houses which are structurally sound but are being neglected. It reviews the positive program being carried out in many American cities and recommends that a similar one be adopted in Canada.

CPAC and other groups might well support such schemes locally, securing the cooperation of municipalities, property owners, financial institutions, real estate dealers and the building industries in a concerted drive to save our housing stock and provide winter employment.

The HOUSING NEWS LETTER is a valuable little magazine produced by the Ontario Department of Planning and Development. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Housing Branch of the Department at 454 University Avenue, Toronto.

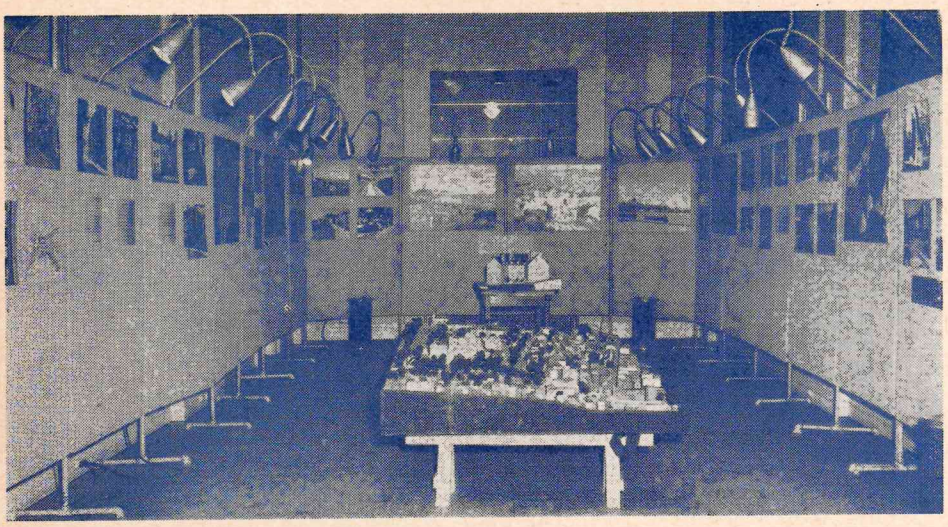
"Metro . . . City of Tomorrow"

Metro . . . City of Tomorrow is an illustrated reprint of eight articles on metropolitan government by George Beveridge of THE WASHINGTON STAR. It was for this series that Mr. Beveridge was awarded the 1958 Pulitzer Prize for distinguished local reporting.

The articles discussed the inevitable continuation of metropolitan growth and the resultant need for regional action and co-operation between adjacent communities. Mr. Beveridge described the spread of the Washington D.C. metropolitan area beyond previous political boundaries and compared it to other burgeoning urban areas, including Toronto. The articles then delved into more specific problems such as transportation, water supply, health and welfare, pollution and the need for open spaces.

Metro . . . City of Tomorrow has been reprinted in booklet form by THE WASHINGTON STAR, Washington 4, D.C.

Exhibition on Planning



Part of the Exposition Le Vieux Quebec, arranged by the Quebec Division of CPAC at the Palais de Montcalm, Quebec.

Most of the photos used in the display were taken by Jean Cimon, Secretary Treasurer, Quebec Division, CPAC.

One of the best meetings on planning which I have attended was held by the Quebec Branch on October 8th. The occasion was to celebrate the close of the Exhibition on planning which the Quebec Branch had maintained as part of the "Champlain Year". Press were invited as special guests at this meeting in recognition of their cooperation in publicizing the planning exhibition. But the Mayor of Quebec, the Industrial Commissioner, the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs of the Province and leading members of parliament were also present. By agreement, discussion was off-the-record. All of these people entered into the very lively debate – no prepared speeches – about metropolitan government and planning, about remedies for traffic congestion, and about the preservation of historic sites. This was an exceedingly well-managed and stirring event, due no doubt to the careful arrangements made by Messrs. Bédard and Cimon (Chairman and Secretary of the Division) and Mr. Jacques L'Heureux, Chairman of the Quebec Branch, who presided at the meeting. It seems to me that this is a very useful type of meeting in which – under the non-official auspices of CPAC – leading officials, civic leaders and journalists are able to engage in candid, informal debate.

Eric Beecroft

Principles of a Successful Urban Renewal Program

from an article by
Edward J. Logue, Development Administrator
of New Haven, Connecticut
in **The New York Times Magazine** November 9, 1958

". . . we have developed four underlying principles of a successful renewal program that we feel are applicable to cities generally. They are:

First, leadership from City Hall. The job cannot be left to ivory-tower planners and volunteer do-gooders. Urban renewal must be a vital part of the down-to-earth political life of the city and its chief spokesman and champion must be the mayor himself. Too many mayors are leery of the disruption, the dislocation and, above all, the decisions required. In cities where responsibility is scattered and the mayor only a court of last resort for bickering bureaucrats and frustrated citizens, urban renewal has little chance to be effective.

Second, organized citizen support. Urban renewal in action causes too much disruption to persons and property to survive without wide and deep community support. The general desire to see good programs succeed must be organized; it does not appear automatically. Here is where the volunteer does have a vital role to play. Whatever its precise form – in New Haven it is the Citizens Action Commission of some 600 business, civic, labor and community leaders – some body of respected citizens should look after the continuing task of rallying support.

Third, a competent and adequate staff. The development and planning staff is no place to cut corners. It should be able, experienced and dedicated, with a budget sufficient to get and keep the personnel it needs. This is a sound and necessary investment in the city's future.

Fourth, coordinated administration. The job of weaving all the varied threads of urban renewal into one workable program cannot be ignored or given to a committee or dumped into the mayor's lap. A single municipal official, with urban renewal his sole responsibility, and with down-the-line backing from the mayor, should be in charge."

OPENINGS IN COMMUNITY PLANNING

THE OLDMAN RIVER DISTRICT PLANNING COMMISSION, ALBERTA. Associate Planner. Starting salary $5,040-$5,760. Responsible work in all fields of regional, city, small town and village planning in an area with an expanding industrial and agricultural economy. Applicants should hold a recognized qualification in Planning or related field, and have an adequate practical experience. Apply, giving full particulars and names of three referees, to S. J. Clarke, Director and Secretary-Treasurer, The Oldman River District Planning Commission, City Hall, Lethbridge, Alberta. (41-58)

SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN. Senior Community Planning Advisor. Salary Range: $442-$535 per month. Requirements: Considerable professional experience in community planning and university graduation in community planning or University graduation in civil engineering, architecture, economics, or social sciences with at least three courses in community planning. To do advanced professional work in community planning and to supervise the Community Planning Branch professional staff engaged in this work. Benefits: Three weeks' paid annual vacation, three weeks accumulative sick leave allowance, excellent pension and group life insurance plans. Applications: Application forms available from Public Service Commission, Legislative Buildings, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, and may be submitted for immediate consideration. Please refer to file number 5612. (42-58)

CALGARY DISTRICT PLANNING COMMISSION, ALBERTA. District Planner III or District Planner II. Salary: Planner III $6,400-6,800-7,200-7,600-8,000 per annum; Planner II $5,450-5,750-6,050-6,350-6,750 per annum. Starting grade and salary commensurate with training and experience. Good pension, sickness and insurance benefits. Auto mileage allowance. Duties: To assist in the development and to be independently responsible for administering part of a comprehensive long term planning program for a regional planning organization and act in an advisory and administrative capacity to various rural councils and development boards in an assigned portion of the district. Applicants should preferably be University graduates in Civil Engineering, or relative field, complemented by graduate training in planning or considerable practical experience in this field. Applicants must be eligible for Associate Membership in the Town Planning Institute of Canada. Application forms are to be obtained from and returned to the Personnel Director, City Hall, Calgary, Alberta. (38-58)

FEDERAL DISTRICT COMMISSION, OTTAWA. Planners. Salary $6,210-$6,660. Applications are invited for the following positions with the Federal District Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. The posts are permanent, starting salary depends on experience and interview at the Commission's expense will be arranged in Ottawa or if necessary in the applicant's city. Knowledge of French is an advantage for both positions. One of the persons appointed must be bilingual.
(1) Degree in Planning essential. Degree in Architecture, Engineering or Landscape Architecture desirable. Experience in civic design valuable. This position involves preparation of drawings and design of models showing planning proposals for the National Capital.
(2) Degree in Planning essential. Degree in Geography, Economics or Sociology desired. Experience in Regional Planning valuable. This position involves planning survey in the National Capital Planning Region, the formulation of planning proposals for the Greenbelt area and the design of satellite communities.
Applications should be made to D. L. McDonald, Director of Planning, Federal District Commission, 291 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ont. (44-58)

CENTER FOR COMMUNITY STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, SASKATOON. Community Consultant. Salary $6500 or higher depending upon qualifications. Duties: (1) To assist selected communities in undertaking programs of long-term planning and development. (2) To develop case study materials for research and training projects of the Center. (3) To construct and administer simple community self-assessment techniques. Qualifications: previous field experience in community planning and development. Training at the Masters or Ph.D. level or equivalent is desirable. Social science training will be considered an asset. Personality and skill in working with people will be important in selection. Apply to H. R. Baker, Chief Consultant, Center for Community Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. (49-58)

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, COMMUNITY PLANNING BRANCH, TORONTO. Planner and Assistant Planner, Zoning Section. The responsibilities of the Zoning Section in respect to zoning include assisting of municipalities in the preparation of zoning by-laws, commenting on by-laws passed by municipalities, development of research studies and distribution of findings to local planning boards and committees of adjustment, organization of workshop and conference sessions pertaining to zoning and administrative tasks associated with provincial legislation. (47-58)

Assistant Planner, Official Plan Section. The responsibilities of the Official Plan Section include consulting work with municipalities in the process of developing planning programmes; receiving and analysing all official plans and amendments submitted to Minister for approval and research relating to official plan development. Applicants should have university degree in planning or field closely allied to planning. From two to five years experience in planning with emphasis on the administrative and research aspects of zoning and official plans desired. Canadian experience preferable. (48-58)

Salary range for Planner $5500-6600, Assistant planner $4400-5500. Remuneration will be based upon length, character and responsibility of experience in the planning field.

Applications will be directed to: Dept. of Planning & Development, c/o S. L. Edwards, 454 University Ave., Toronto, Ont.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KITCHENER, ONTARIO. Planning Director. A degree in Engineering and/or Architecture necessary, preferably with a minimum of five years experience in City Planning. Salary commensurate with ability and experience. Apply in writing submitting complete details of background and experience, salary expected and when available to The City Personnel Director, City Hall, Kitchener, Ont. (46-58)

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF BURNABY, B.C. (Greater Vancouver District). Planner. $6,420-$7,880. Basic qualifications in Civil or Municipal engineering or architecture supplemented by planning degree or equivalent training. For a rapidly developing district of 100,000 population and 36 square miles. To assist planning director on professional level involving research, physical design and land development. Apply: Personnel Department, Corporation of the District of Burnaby, 4545 E. Grandview-Douglas Highway, Burnaby 2, B.C. (43-58)

Openings in Community Planning *(continued)*

CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION, OTTAWA. Architects and Town Planners. Required in the Architectural and Planning Division at Head Office in Ottawa for work in connection with the Corporation's Housing activities across the country. Applicants should have a University degree or equivalent in Architecture or Engineering, with experience in physical planning. A post graduate course in Town Planning would be an advantage. Applications stating age, education, details of experience and salary expected, together with the names and addresses of three referees should be addressed to the Supervisor, Personnel Department, Head Office. Replies will be treated in confidence. (45-58)

METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION OF GREATER WINNIPEG requires staff to fill the following vacancies for January 1, 1959. Applicants should be associate members of the Town Planning Institute of Canada or should be eligible for associate membership.

Associate Planner, starting salary $450.00 per month. Applicants should be graduates of planning course or graduates in architecture, engineering or other professions allied to planning and should be experienced in urban renewal and rehabilitation work. Successful applicant will be responsible for general survey of the City of Winnipeg and detailed studies and proposals leading to renewal and rehabilitation projects. Administrative and liaison experience desirable. (50-58)

Assistant Planner II (Zoning), starting salary $400.00 per month. Applicants for this position should be graduates of planning course or graduates in architecture, engineering or other professions allied to planning. Preference will be given to applicants with experience in a planning office. Successful applicant will be responsible for drafting of zoning legislation for large and small communities in Manitoba under direction of senior planner. (51-58)

Assistant Planner II (Design), starting salary $400.00 per month. Applicants for this position should be graduates of planning course or graduates in architecture, engineering or other professions allied to planning. Preference will be given to applicants with experience in a planning office. Successful applicant will be responsible under direction of senior planner for work on general development plans, subdivision design and physical planning proposals for large and small communities with both urban and rural characteristics in Manitoba. (52-58)

Three Assistant Planners I, starting salary $350.00 per month. Applicants should be graduates in architecture, engineering or other professions allied to planning, although experience in a planning office will be accepted in place of a degree. Successful applicants will work under direction of senior planner on design of subdivisions, school, park and recreation facilities both in metropolitan Winnipeg and in large and small communities in Manitoba. (53-58)

Apply: Eric W. Thrift, Director, Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg, 1100 Electric Railway Chambers, 213 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba.

OFFRE D'EMPLOI

Emploirai urbaniste ou architecte ayant expérience académique ou pratique, sachant écrire et parler français.

Salaire établi selon qualifications et expérience.

S'adresser Agence d'Urbanisme — Benoît Bégin — 1101 rue de l'Evêché — Trois-Rivières — Tel: FRontenac 4-7794.

Stanley H. Pickett Appointed Adviser on Urban Renewal

Stanley H. Pickett has been appointed Adviser on Urban Renewal for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Mr. Pickett was named the Urban Redevelopment Officer for CPAC in 1956, to undertake a special study of urban renewal in Canada, to stimulate citizen support for local renewal projects, and to encourage the use of the urban renewal provisions in the National Housing Act.

This project, as we all know, was conducted by Mr. Pickett with both skill and enthusiasm. There is no doubt that, to the considerable advantage of our cities, the process of applying the national legislation to urban renewal problems has been greatly accelerated by the able writing and extensive field work done by Mr. Pickett under this special two-year grant. CPAC has inherited a considerable amount of material and experience from Mr. Pickett's work which will be extremely valuable in our future activity on urban renewal. — E. B.

Book Briefs

The Effects of Large Lot Size on Residential Development. Technical Bulletin No. 32 of the Urban Land Institute, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 52 pages. 1958. US $3.00.

This is a cooperative study of lot size zoning in the Greater Boston Area, prepared by the Massachusetts Department of Commerce and the Urban and Regional Studies Section, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This three-part study was concentrated in eleven towns in the Boston Metropolitan Area because (i) the rate of development in that area was particularly great and (ii) because each of the towns selected had districts where the lot size requirements were an acre or more.

The study was undertaken in 1954 and the conclusions, as set forth in three sections, have given due consideration to community costs, suburban housing value, the relationship of lot sizes with lot development costs and the capacity of each area for development.

A significant conclusion is that the large lot is not always as costly as might be assumed. Perhaps the most important conclusion of all is the statement that "As for the metropolitan area as a whole, its pattern of development is being determined by the uncoordinated policy decisions of its component municipalities. . . . Considering the scale and vigor of the present suburban boom, it seems unbelievable that Massachusetts has had no coordinating agency to tie together the conflicting planning and zoning policies of local communities. Clearly, some form of metropolitan planning group, whether non-official or official, is indicated and will eventually be established for the Boston area. The crucial question is, will it come soon enough to give the scores of independent local planning and zoning policies the sort of direction they must have to evolve a harmonious metropolitan pattern."

Planning 1958. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. September 1958. 262 pages. US $5.

Selected papers from the ASPO National Planning Conference held in Washington in May of 1958. Contains papers on urban design, urban development and urban renewal, open spaces, planning of industrial districts, metropolitan government, and public housing, to mention only a few.

May We Suggest . . .

An original Christmas gift for your business associates and friends: a gift membership in CPAC. For only $5.00 you can send your friends every 1959 issue of the COMMUNITY PLANNING REVIEW and the NEWS, the only publications in Canada entirely devoted to planning. In addition, they will become full voting members in the Association. Or, if you prefer, you can send a gift subscription for the REVIEW alone for just $3.00.

The September and December issues of the REVIEW will be sent out as bonus issues to every gift recipient, together with an announcement of the gift and the sender's name.

Names and full addresses, together with the payment, should be sent *immediately* to **CPAC National Office, 77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa.**

CPAC PAMPHLET—NO. 1 Urban Renewal

CPAC is pleased to announce the publication of its Pamphlet No. 1—Urban Renewal. This is first of a series of pamphlets designed to introduce the Canadian reader to all aspects of urban planning and development. Pamphlet No. 1, written by Stanley H. Pickett, summarizes Canadian experience in urban renewal up to the present time and explains the legislation available. It also contains a valuable reading list. Produced in a convenient size and well illustrated, it is available from the National Office. Single copies are free to members, 25c each to non-members.

Recent and Forthcoming Publications

REGIONAL PLANNING. For non-members who want a useful set of writings on metropolitan and regional planning, we recommend both the September and December issues of the COMMUNITY PLANNING REVIEW: 75 cents each. If you request these two 1958 numbers with a new membership ($5) by December 31st, we will send you *complimentary copies* in addition to all issues of the *Review* and the *News* in 1959.

URBAN RENEWAL. To supplement CPAC Pamphlet No. 1 (described on this page), we will shortly issue Pamphlet No. 3 with special contributions on *Industrial and Commercial Blight; Rehabilitation and Conservation; Citizen Leadership in Planning and Renewal;* and the *Role of the Architect, Planner and Administrator.* 50 cents each.

PRIN[illegible]S CONCERNANT L'AMÉNAGEMENT D'UNE PAROISSE DANS LA PROV[illegible] DE QUÉBEC, par Benoît Bégin. Brochure no 2 de l'A.C.U. 25 cents; gratuite aux membres.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN PLANNING. Address by Eric Beecroft, National Director of CPAC. Mimeographed. Free.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CPAC for the year 1957-58 (mimeographed) will be sent to members on request. The MINUTES of the Annual General Meeting of 1958 (September 23) are also available to members.

Write for complete list of CPAC publications.

Pour obtenir une liste complète de publications, s'adresser à l'A.C.U., **77, rue MacLaren, Ottawa 4.**

Community Planning NEWS
NOUVELLES *d'Urbanisme*

Editorial Staff: Eric Beecroft, Miss J. M. Laventure, Mrs. Jennifer R. Joynes

OTTAWA CANADA 3 XII '58 POSTE 01 P.B. ONT. 2427575

Like the Community Planning Review, the News is issued to its members by the Community Planning Association of Canada, 77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4. Opinions expressed in the News are not necessarily those of the Association. The object of CPAC is "to foster public understanding of, and participation in, community planning in Canada." If you would like someone else to see this literature, please remail them your copy of the News or ask us to send a copy. Your cooperation in making CPAC's work known will be appreciated by all officers and members.

If you are not a CPAC Member and you wish to receive the Community Planning News, the Community Planning Review and other Members' Publications write to the

COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4.

Dues are $5.00 per year.

Mr. Stewart Fyfe,
Dept. of Political Science,
Queen's University,
Kingston, Ont.

Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa